

Business Notices.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 41 Broadway, at a low price for Cash.

TRUSSES.—Rupture cured by Dr. Riggs's TRUSS. This truss, made of rubber, is used in half, above the knee, and below the knee, and is sold in New York, No. 2 Barclay-st.

EMPIRE SEWING-MACHINES.
Celebrated for simplicity, durability, and efficiency for family and manufacturing purposes. Agents for the Empire Sewing-Machine Co., No. 100 Broadway.

BARRY'S TROPICAN.—The best of all and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, cooling, preserving, and softening the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggists.

HUNTLEY'S HEMORRHOID SPECIFIC. No. 28—Cures Piles, Hemorrhoids, Protruding, and consequent nervous weakness, and, as the experience of thousands testifies, is a safe and reliable remedy for all the piles. Address: Dr. F. H. HUNTLEY, No. 100 Broadway.

PRINCESS ALICE BALMORALS.—The most beautiful boots for children. Sent by mail, and cheap. Address: ALICE'S, No. 410 Broadway.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE. Terms: No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters), and all kinds of Surgical Appliances for the cure of Piles, Hemorrhoids, and all kinds of Prolapsus.

New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

New Volume.

On the 7th of September proximo, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE will commence the twenty-first year of its existence; THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger.

For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to moderate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to expose and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow.

In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things invited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical education, and to encourage and stimulate productive industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competition, are among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country, we hold it to have originated in a rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a rebellion in the interest of the few against the many—a rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principle to avoid this war, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long-suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the Nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the Supremacy of the Laws. And, though the rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism, and spoliation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not, however, omit that attention to literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its contemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, from which the careful reader may glean a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domain of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fullness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

TERMS.
DAILY TRIBUNE: Six days included, \$7 per annum.
SEMI-WEEKLY: \$3 per annum (104 issues); two copies for \$5; five for \$11; ten for \$20; and so on in proportion to larger numbers. Ten copies or over, to address of each subscriber, \$2.50 each. Any person sending us a club of twenty or over will be entitled to a extra copy. For a club of fifty we will send THE DAILY TRIBUNE one year.

WEEKLY: \$2 per annum (52 issues); three copies for \$3; ten for \$12; twenty for \$24; if the names of the subscribers must be written on their papers, but for \$20 where all are sent to one address. Each additional subscriber \$1.20, where the name is to be written; otherwise, \$1. No names will be written on any paper at any time at the original rate. Any person sending us a club of twenty or over will be entitled to a extra copy. For a club of fifty we will send a copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and for a club of one hundred THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent, gratis.

Payments invariably required in advance.

Address: THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be submitted by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for its good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

All communications for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

The Republican State Convention.

The Republican Eleventh of the State of New-York, and all others willing to unite with them in support of the Government and a vigorous prosecution of the war, are requested to choose two delegates from each Assembly District, to meet in the City of Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of September, 1861, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of presenting candidates to be supported for the office of Judges of the Court of Appeals, Secretary of State, Controller, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer, two Canal Commissioners, and Inspector of State Prisons. By order of the Committee, SIMEON DRAPER, Chairman.

Address: THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Andrew Johnson's Great Speech.

We shall issue, on Monday, Sept. 2, in a tract of twenty-four pages, the late Union speech of Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, delivered in the Senate of the United States on July 27, 1861.

In this speech Mr. Johnson shows himself a practical man, relying more upon facts than upon arguments. He goes by the record, and shows by chapter and verse, by article and line, that the allegation of the Secessionists, and their Northern friends of the Richmond and Calhoun School, of any "Northern sectional animosity," of any design to infringe upon Southern Constitutional rights, is utterly and abominably false. So far from this being true, he shows by documentary evidence that the grievance of the South is the existence of a Republican Government; that they do not mean to tolerate any Government not in subjection to the interest which finds its model in South Carolina, where a man must have a fee simple in ten of his fellow-citizens before he is qualified to be a legislator. The times have brought no clearer and no more philosophical statement of the whole case than this speech of the Senator from Tennessee. His closing appeal for protection to the loyal men of his own State, whom he so truly represents, should find an answer in the heart of every man who loves his country.

This tract should be largely circulated among Democrats who have been deceived by Secessionist newspapers, and all can read it with profit.

Price per copy, 5 cents; dozen copies, 50 cents; per hundred, \$3; per thousand, \$30. Sent by mail, one cent each additional must be sent to prepay postage.

Address: THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships Bremen and Edinburgh, will close this morning at 10 1/2 o'clock.

The Arago, from Southampton on the 21st, arrived off Cape Race yesterday. The news, which is three days later, is not important. The reactionists in Italy have been everywhere beaten. Garibaldi is expected at Naples on the 8th of September, the anniversary of his entry into that capital. Grand festivities are in preparation to honor his visit. Some further disturbances have taken place in Poland. Councils are being held for money.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

We have positive and trustworthy information from St. Louis, to the effect that Gen. Fremont is this morning to issue a proclamation declaring the whole State of Missouri under martial law, and offering freedom to the slave population.

There was a skirmish of pickets—National and Rebel—yesterday, near Washington; about 150 were employed on each side, and the Rebels were driven off, with some loss, but how great this was it is not known. It is generally believed that these repeated outpost attacks from the enemy are intended to draw our forces into some of the traps, in the setting of which the Rebels show a considerable degree, if not a high quality of ingenuity. The Rebels appear to be fortifying Munson's Hill. Mr. Lowe, the Aero-naut, yesterday, made a reconnaissance with his balloon; he saw about 1,000 of the enemy at work at the place mentioned, 2 1/2 miles beyond Ball's Cross Roads. The Rebels fired at the balloon with shells and rifle cannon shots, but without doing any harm to the machine or its occupant.

The rumors which have for some days been floating about, to the effect that Gen. Rosecrans has been defeated in a great battle in Western Virginia, seem now to be set at rest by the report of a Baltimore gentleman, who has just returned from that section of the country. He states that on the 27th inst. the general was alive, well, and tranquilly pursuing his work. The main body of the Rebels, numbering, as supposed, 7,000 or 8,000, were within half a dozen miles of the principal part of Rosecrans's force, which is at the camp of Capt. Reynolds. Gen. Lee is believed to command them. In the opinion of those best qualified to judge, there is not a strong probability of an immediate engagement between the Rebel army and the National troops.

Letters from St. Louis make it clear that the Rebels fully expected to have had possession of that city before this time. August 20th was the date fixed on by them to cooperate with the St. Louis Secessionists, but the plot was frustrated by the splendid battle of Springfield wherein Gen. Lyon lost his life, and the result of which was so different from what the Rebels expected. On Wednesday a Rebel force of from 3,000 to 3,500 men seized and occupied Palmyra, Missouri, no resistance being made. A party of Secessionists on Wednesday seized \$100,000 belonging to the State Bank at Fayette, Missouri. It is supposed that the plunder was intended for Gen. Price.

The Kiowas and Comanches have joined the fortunes of the Rebels, their principal rendezvous being at Fort Bent.

OUR STATE ELECTION.

We are to have an election in this as in most other of the loyal States this Fall. Ours will occur on Tuesday, Nov. 5th—a little more than two months hence. To nominate candidates for State offices, two Conventions have been called—one by the "Democratic" State Committee, to meet at Syracuse on Wednesday of next week; the other by the "Republican" General Committee, to meet at the same place on the Wednesday following—Sept. 11th. We believe a sort of Mass Convention has been proposed in several interior counties, to meet at the same place on Tuesday, the 10th; while another call is out for a gathering on the 11th of "the people of the State who believe that the preservation of our Government from destruction by armed traitors, the restoration of the Constitution, and the protection of loyal citizens in all parts of the Union, are objects of such transcendent importance as to demand at least a temporary suspension of ordinary party strife." So, if there be indeed safety in a multitude of counselors, our people would seem in a fair way to secure it.

We of course expect to support the nominees of the Republican Convention, and yet we regret that any Convention was called by that name. True, the call is broad enough in effect; yet there are doubtless thousands who would support a distinctively and unequivocally Union ticket who will not support one nominated by a substantially Republican Convention. No one can now say that the issues which have hitherto divided us into Republicans and Democrats will have any pertinence or force upon the restoration of peace to our distracted country; while each of us means to cast his vote with reference to the immediate issues of Union or Disunion, Peace or War. Why, then, should not candidates be nominated with exclusive regard to vital and momentous issues rather than to those which at best are of secondary interest and may very possibly be dead ones?

For our own part, we hold that, even if our controlling aim were a speedy peace, we should still realize that the only way to it lies through a spontaneous and enthusiastic rally of the whole People to the support of their lawfully constituted Government. Let it be generally understood at the South that the North is really and almost equally divided with regard to this atrocious Rebellion—that there is a large party among us intent on peace at any price—and it will not be possible for the chief traitors to make peace if they would. They would for the present a despotic power, but they hold it by the tenure of fidelity to the rebel spirit, and that is one of intense and implacable hatred to the Free States. Let the leaders, ceasing to ride the white horse, undertake to resist it, and they would be swept away like leaves in a tornado. We do not believe they dare to-day assent to a treaty which made peace on the basis of the independence of their conspiracy, as they have defined it. Their Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky allies would say, "Do you mean to abandon, to betray us, after all we have done and suffered for the common cause? If so, we appeal from your treachery to the sympathy of 'the great body of your people'—and they might do so with strong hopes of success. Nor the rebel chiefs, in view of a divided and crippled North, could not venture to abandon their fellow conspirators in the yet loyal Slave States; and how could we desert the loyal minorities in those States? We do not see, then, how a present peace is possible, even though the loyal States were ready—as they surely are not—to abandon the Unionists of the rebel States. Every 'peace measure' under existing circumstances seems to us a clear obstacle to the speedy attainment even of a disgraceful peace, much more of any other.

How, when, and on what terms, this civil war shall be ended, we propose to leave absolutely to our Government, which will doubtless be ready enough to make peace on any conditions not absolutely disgraceful, not to say suicidal. For our own part, we recognize and accept as our first duty that of strengthening the hands of the Government to the full extent of our power. With full ranks and a full Treasury in June, we might have had a just and enduring peace ere this. With an empty exchequer, inferior forces and a divided, spiritless people, we may be condemned to see this desolating strife drag on for years, and learn that Beauregard has taken up his winter-quarters in Baltimore if not in Philadelphia. The Confederates, it is plain, are thinking not at all of peace but of relentless war. They will soon have so exhausted Virginia that they must quit her soil or starve, and they will hate like death to fall back. They need Maryland to devastate and Baltimore for outfit, and they will struggle desperately to secure them.

—Is it not yet possible to secure a practical union in our State upon one ticket of all who love the old flag, and will not see it trailed in the dust if they can help it? Let no party pride or party prejudice stand in the way of such a union. The time is very short, but we trust it will yet be so arranged that Democrats and Republicans, who vote so as to strengthen and uphold the Government may do so without being accused of going over to the Republicans. If the right spirit be but generally evinced, this can be done.

STRAHERS.

We print on another page a copy letter from Mr. W. O. Bartlett with regard to the recent case of Vanderbilt's business associates in the Government and the remarks which he made in connection with it. Having thus ascertained his hostility to that side of the house, we prefer a few comments in simple justice to the matter.

I. There is really no room for controversy as to the fairness in all respects, and the generosity in one, of Com. Vanderbilt's offer. His conduct has been that of a patriotic and public-spirited citizen, as it doubtless ever will be.

II. Nor has any one—at least in these columns—ever intimated that he is the man to make a present to the Government of a first-class steamship, and afterward seek payment therefor. He is widely known to be utterly incapable of doing anything of the sort. But he is not here immortal, and his control over the matter must end with his life. And any one of his descendants might position the Government, many years hence, for relief, saying "Our eminent ancestor, 'when he was rich and the Nation in need, gave it a steamship worth a million dollars; now the Nation is rich while we are poor, and we ask for a like exhibition of generosity on its part." And we do not see how the prayer could be well resisted. This, we doubt not, is the purpose of our correspondent's statement, which Mr. Bartlett emphasizes by placing it in italics. And we consider the Navy Department fully justified in acting upon the view thus presented.

III. The public will almost inevitably conclude, in view of all that has been published, that Com. V.'s steamers, excellent as some of them are, are not so well adapted to the Government's needs, or so cheap as others that have been preferred. It does not follow from the fact that the Vanderbilt is one of the best ships afloat that another not half so valuable and that could be run at half the cost per day might not be equally effective in a blockading fleet.

IV. The justice of Mr. Bartlett's strictures on the Navy Department and its chief we will not discuss; but his position as an unsuccessful negotiator with that Department must render those strictures less forcible than they otherwise might be, and they might wisely have been forbore.

V. The discussion of this matter in the journals—at least in this journal—was commenced by Mr. Bartlett. We have not observed that his conduct in the premises, any more than that of his principal, has been anywhere questioned. We judge, therefore, that the subject may here rest.

POSTAGE TO HONG KONG.

There are a great many people in this country who don't know, and a great many more who don't care, whether there really is any such place in the world as Hong Kong, or, if there is, where it is. But there are quite a number of persons who not only know, but to whom Hong Kong is a place of a good deal of importance. To merchants residing there they write letters more or less voluminous twice a month—letters of importance, otherwise they would not be written at all—trotting of the sale and purchase of cargoes worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. Other letters also are sent of less moment, such as letters of relatives, or merely of friends, or commercial letters advising only of the state of

the markets or of affairs. Very important letters probably are usually prepaid, to guard against the possibility of mistake, and with many others this would cheerfully be done rather than the letters should not go, while, for reasons which it is unnecessary to suggest, it is desirable and proper to avoid that expense. But the difficulty is to ascertain whether there is any necessity for prepayment.

We have a friend who has a correspondent in Hong Kong. For reasons not at all worth while to recount, it is the desire of both parties that letters hence should not be prepaid; but it is also the desire of both that the letters should go. Our friend has inquired at the Post-Office in this city, and caused others to inquire as to the postage to Hong Kong, and the necessity of prepayment of letters, certainly not less than a score of times, and never by any chance has he received the same answer twice! He has gone from window to window, and put the same questions to those state clerks, who are supposed to know all about Hong Kong and the postal arrangement thereunto relating, and he has received, with a space of say, seventy-five seconds intervening, totally different answers. He has, by way of experiment, sent a messenger with a letter for Hong Kong to one window with directions to ask what the postage on the said letter to that mythical place would be, and the answer was, "three cents." He has sent a messenger to another window with the same letter, with directions to make the same inquiry in an earnest and at the same time persuasive manner, to the end that the real facts to the postage to Hong Kong may be definitely settled, and the answer was "five cents." And, not discouraged by the result of this onslaught upon the intelligence of Post-Office clerks, this pursuit under difficulties of knowledge as to postage to Hong Kong, our friend has taken his letter in his own hand and inquired, as he said, window, though occupied, it is so presumed—if we may presume anything in relation to Hong Kong—by another official, what would be the cost of insuring the transmission to Hong Kong of the letter aforesaid and then presented. The reply is— "and our friend then and there paid down in current coin of the realm—One dollar and sixty cents!"

Was his letter prepaid to Hong Kong? or is there any necessity of prepaying postage to Hong Kong? Was the clerk ignorant or dishonest? or was it that the other two clerks were ignorant? Is there a general state of ignorance or dishonesty on the subject of postage to Hong Kong? Our friend doesn't know.

The first letter—not the one whose postage, as we have just related, went up from three to 160 cents, at the rate of about six cents a minute—the first letter written to our friend's correspondent in Hong Kong by his family in Boston was not prepaid, and he never got it. Instead thereof he wrote to say that he had received a formidable-looking document—for he and his friends do occasionally hear from another notwithstanding the difficulties which beset the subject of Hong Kong postage—which informed him that, in her Majesty's General Post-Office was lying a letter, say No. 253,756,562, which he could have by calling or sending for after a prescribed manner, in accordance with the official routine. It so happened that our friend was in London a few weeks after he heard of this, and he thinking him that his correspondent at Hong Kong would be glad to get these intercepted letters from home, he called at the General Post-Office to make inquiries. Of course, the inquiry was made, and he had not the requisite documents, stamps, and authority, but he was told, as a mere matter of fact, that the letter secured for him a degree of courteous deference which he is proud to say he has never before enjoyed as a free and independent people, and every effort was made to find the missing epistle. But in vain. At length an appeal was made to a higher official, whose higher intelligence could grasp the subject of postage to Hong Kong. His decision was: that, notwithstanding the notice sent to the gentleman at Hong Kong, the letter must have subsequently gone forward, inasmuch as, Hong Kong being a British Colony, it would be only necessary to prepay on an American letter the usual postage from the United States to England. Our friend immediately wrote to his correspondent in Hong Kong to congratulate him on having received at length the long lost letter; and, noting in his newly-acquired and precious knowledge in regard to Hong Kong postage, by which he felt that he had all American Post-Office clerks "on the hip" forever after, he abstained from paying on that letter of glad tidings any postage whatever. He enjoyed the luxury of going on credit all the way to wherever Hong Kong is. A few months later, in due season, his correspondent at Hong Kong advised him that another portentous document from the General Post-Office in London had been received announcing that a letter had been detained there for him for want of postage. The date of postmark showed it to be the letter he had so triumphantly mailed after putting several British officials to the trouble of ascertaining the fact that Hong Kong being a British Colony, letters thereto did not need to be prepaid!

Of course, our friend is in the wrong; of course, everybody else, who is official, is in the right; of course, an unpaid letter to Hong Kong from Boston is not stopped in London, because Hong Kong is a British colony; of course, an unpaid letter to Hong Kong from London is stopped, notwithstanding Hong Kong is a British colony; of course, it is absolutely necessary to pay one dollar and sixty cents on a letter to Hong Kong from New-York, to insure its transmission; of course, and on the contrary, it is only necessary to pay five cents; also, of course, and in the same manner, it is only necessary to pay three cents; and finally, of course, there is nothing at all intricate or entangling, or in the least likely to drive anybody out of his senses, in the subject of postage to Hong Kong.

Our friend had no intention of bringing his private and pet complaint before the public, but he observes with regret that the subject has attracted attention at Washington—with regret, because he thinks the Government has as much as it can possibly do without entering upon any such foreign complication as postage to Hong Kong. A telegraphic dispatch of a day or two ago says:

"The postage chargeable upon letters for Peking, Singapore, Hong Kong, and other parts of China, Japan, Java, the Philippine Islands, Labuan, Borneo, Siam, Sumatra, and Malacca, printed in the United States for transmission to the British mails, by Southampton or Marseilles, will hereafter be 45 cents single rate half ounce or under. Prepayment is compulsory at the office of mailing in the United States."

We had rather not say anything more to reopen a vexed subject, which, doubtless, the Government thought it would put at rest forever. But our friend wishes us to ask whether the British Colonies here named are made exceptions

to other British Colonies, and if it is not necessary to prepay letters to the latter; and whether the places here named, which do not belong to Great Britain, are the only ones to which it is necessary to prepay postage? And does the 45 cents pay the full postage, whether by way of Southampton or Marseilles? He does not feel sure even now that his letters will not be stopped for the French postage.

If these questions cannot be satisfactorily answered, our friend proposes to go to Hong Kong and remain there as long as his friend does, lest he should die or go mad on this question of postage to Hong Kong. Hong Kong is in "the far Kathay."

The Hon. D. S. Dickinson and the Hon. Horatio Ballard will address the citizens of Cortland County, at the Court-House in Cortland Village, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, at 1 p. m. Arrangements are being made for a grand turnout of the friends of the Union and a vigorous prosecution of the war.

NEWSPAPER CHARGES.—It is understood that *The New-York Daily Tribune* and *Courier and Enquirer*, was sold out a few days ago, machinery, stock, good-will, and all, to Mr. John R. Ford, one of the principal stockholders, for \$30,000. Out of this sum, Mr. Ford is to pay all the debts incurred by the establishment since the 1st of July last, and the \$17,000 mortgage on the press, held by Mr. Hoe. As *The World* paid \$100,000 (in stock) for *The Courier and Enquirer* a few weeks since, Mr. Ford has evidently obtained a bargain. The expenses of *The World* are said to be \$1,200 a week in excess of the receipts, the old *Courier* advertisements being by the year, and paid for in advance, proving a loss, instead of a source of income to *The World*. The experiment of publishing a daily religious newspaper, has cost the proprietors \$30,000 in cash, and their journal the very slight reputation for piety which it established at the start.

The Journal of Commerce will probably announce this morning the retirement of Mr. Hallock, his half of the paper having been purchased by Mr. D. M. Stone, the commercial editor, and Mr. Wm. C. Prime, the "W" correspondent of *The Journal*. The other half is still owned by the heirs of Mr. David Hall, publisher, *The Journal* will be independent in politics, patriotic in sentiment, and a first-class medium of the commercial community. Its circulation through the mails, under the new regime, will be unimpeded, and many of its old friends and patrons have already returned and promised its support.

WINTER GARDEN.—It is to Mr. Clarke's credit that he appears in agreeable plays, which do not give the best chance to his own talents, but afford variety, and a relief to the strong humor of the "Foodies," which he is not allowed by the public to give over. "Gi-ralda," played for the first time to a full and brilliant house for his benefit last evening, is of this class. He interests it with a quiet and charming flow of fun, but the region occupied by the drama is one of court intrigue. Generally very dry, the numerous diversions of majesty and rank are highly amusing in "Gi-ralda," by reason of the meanness of innumerable little surprises, and the unusually warm tone of the "affairs." The piece is by Panché, we believe, in his excellent style, at least.

It is handsomely mounted at this Theatre, and would move even more smoothly than it did on its first performance if Mrs. Baker should abate the painful monotony of her tones, which suggest a careful training in the worst school of acting, or a disappointment of hope for lyrical success. The great objection to the progress of the piece, however, is Mr. Hind, for a substitute for whom nature cries aloud. Useful in many of the humbler walks of his art, very careful and really meritorious, there would seem to be some natural reasons why a part demanding promptness and delivery should be carefully withheld from him. His mind seemed, last night, to be wandering about, and the impotence of total forgetfulness sometimes overtook his speech. A Hind so weak is a pitiful object in a scene of court gallantry and shining adventures.

Mr. Chastain deserves an acknowledgment of the graceful elegance of her deportment, and the perfection of young beauty with which she modestly fascinated the audience. Her acting is a constant study, though its evidence of study and right feeling.

The house was greatly pleased with the entertainment, and complimented the characters by a recall. The drama has the double merit of excellence and novelty.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY CONVENTION.—The Republicans of the 11th Assembly District of Westchester County held a Convention at Croton Dam yesterday, and elected the Hon. Wm. H. Robertson and James W. Husted as their Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 11th prox. Messrs Cyrus Frost and Floyd Quick were appointed to act as alternates. Messrs. E. W. Tracey, Horace Dewey, James Williamson, Stephen H. Miller, and J. T. Colver were elected as Delegates to the Senatorial Convention, with power to fill vacancies. Messrs. Joseph J. Lewis and John G. Holbrook were appointed Delegates to the Judicial Convention, with Nelson H. Baker and Edward B. Lane to act as alternates. The Hon. Wm. H. Robertson, Daniel M. Hyatt, and J. H. Platt were appointed District Committee for the ensuing year.

INVESTIGATION OF ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTS.—The Congressional Investigating Committee appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives at the late session, consisting of the Hon. Messrs C. H. Van Wyck, New-York; H. L. Dawes, Massachusetts; W. G. Steele, New-Jersey; R. E. Fenton, New-York; E. B. Washburn, Illinois; Wm. S. Holman, Indiana; James S. Jackson, Kentucky, continues in daily session at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The most scrupulous privacy with reference to all facts elicited, and even the names of those who are brought to testify, before it is observed, and the Committee will adhere to this rule throughout, until their report has been completed and submitted. All statements as to the proceedings before it are therefore pure speculation, or sheer inventions. It is expected that the Committee will be in session here for a week or ten days longer.

A MARINE INTERNAL MACHINE.—An infernal machine, picked up in Chesapeake Bay, near Sewall's Point, by the schooner James Steele, on the 10th of August, is on exhibition at No. 12 Leroy-place. It is constructed on the same principle as that illustrated in the weekly pictorial papers a month ago. A stout wooden barrel, well bound with copper hoops, and containing 164 pounds of coarse blasting powder, with a percussion cap and spring inside the bung-hole, is sunk 15 feet, and fastened, in that position, to an ordinary buoy. The buoy was intended to attract vessels, which, when in the right position, were to be blown up by a lurking rebel on shore, who could break the cap by pulling a string connecting him with the machine. Capt. Sewall discovered this apparatus floating down stream, and towed it eight miles before investigating the dangerous character of its snaked part.

JUDGE HOLT.—The Hon. Joseph Holt of Kentucky, late Secretary of War, arrived in this city on Thursday, and is stopping at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. He was called upon yesterday by Mr. Wetmore of the Union Defense Committee, and by other prominent citizens. During a great part of the day he was absent from his hotel. Judge Holt will remain in the city until Monday or Tuesday. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce had yesterday for the purpose of tendering him an invitation to address the Chamber, the reply to which will be announced to-day.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARAGO OFF CAPE RACE.

Cape Race, Friday, Aug. 24, 1861.

The United States Mail steamship Arago, Capt. Lines, from Havre, via Southampton 21st inst., passed Cape Race at 6 a. m. to-day. She was boarded by the French yacht.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Quebec, arrived at London on the 19th.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 19th.

The steamship Elva, which broke her shaft when 700 miles on her voyage to New-York, had arrived back at Queenstown. Her passengers were transferred to the Glasgow, which would leave Queenstown on the 23d for New-York.

The Arabia arrived at Liverpool on the 17th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prince Alfred was received at Liverpool with great enthusiasm.

The King of Sweden had left England for home.

The Great Eastern was expected to take more troops to Canada.

The ship Sussex had arrived with £27,000, and the Marco Polo with £26,000.

Applications for discount at the Bank were moderate. Loans on the Stock Exchange were offered at 3 1/2. Foreign exchange was slightly higher. American securities were unchanged. Consols, 94 1/2 for money and 94 for account.

Sugar and tea were quiet. Coffee and Tallow firm. Rice steady.

FRANCE.

The deficiency in the Wheat crop was generally admitted. Rentes 87, 55c.

ITALY.

The Reactionists were everywhere beaten by the Victor Emmanuel of Sarmedice.

Twenty-nine priests and three monks were arrested at the Curia.

The Reactionists at Cancellero were made prisoners by the Italian troops.

Garibaldi was expected at Naples on the 8th of September, the anniversary of his entry into Naples. Grand fetes were preparing.

Gen. Cialdini renounces the Government that he duly provisionally accepted the Government of Naples, but will not resign until the country has been purged of brigands, and a new Lieutenant must be appointed. Cialdini and Blasi have resigned.

Tranquillity and perfect order prevail at Rome.

TURKEY.

Pasha is to be promoted in rank.

South Pasha had been appointed Foreign Minister. The Sultan continued to effect reforms.

The Chief of the Hercegovina Insurgents had requested the intervention of Russia for peace with the Turks.

Omar Pasha had approved of the proposed Russian and Austrian Embassy at Constantinople, and deputed a commission to proceed to open negotiation.

Prince Michael Odranski announced in his speech for the organization of a national militia in the Danubian Principalities.

One thousand Montenegrins attacked a village on the Turkish frontier, and were repulsed with a loss of ten.

A Turkish steamship had arrived at Glivena.

The Russians had sustained another defeat from the Croisades.

RUSSIAN POLAND.

Serious disorders were broken out at Kalidai for arresting a man. Patriots were insulted. A number of men surrounded the Colonel and demanded the prisoner's release, which was granted, when the garrison assembled and threatened to fire on the people. Numbers were arrested.